DOMINION OF CANADA.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION TO CANADA

— BY —

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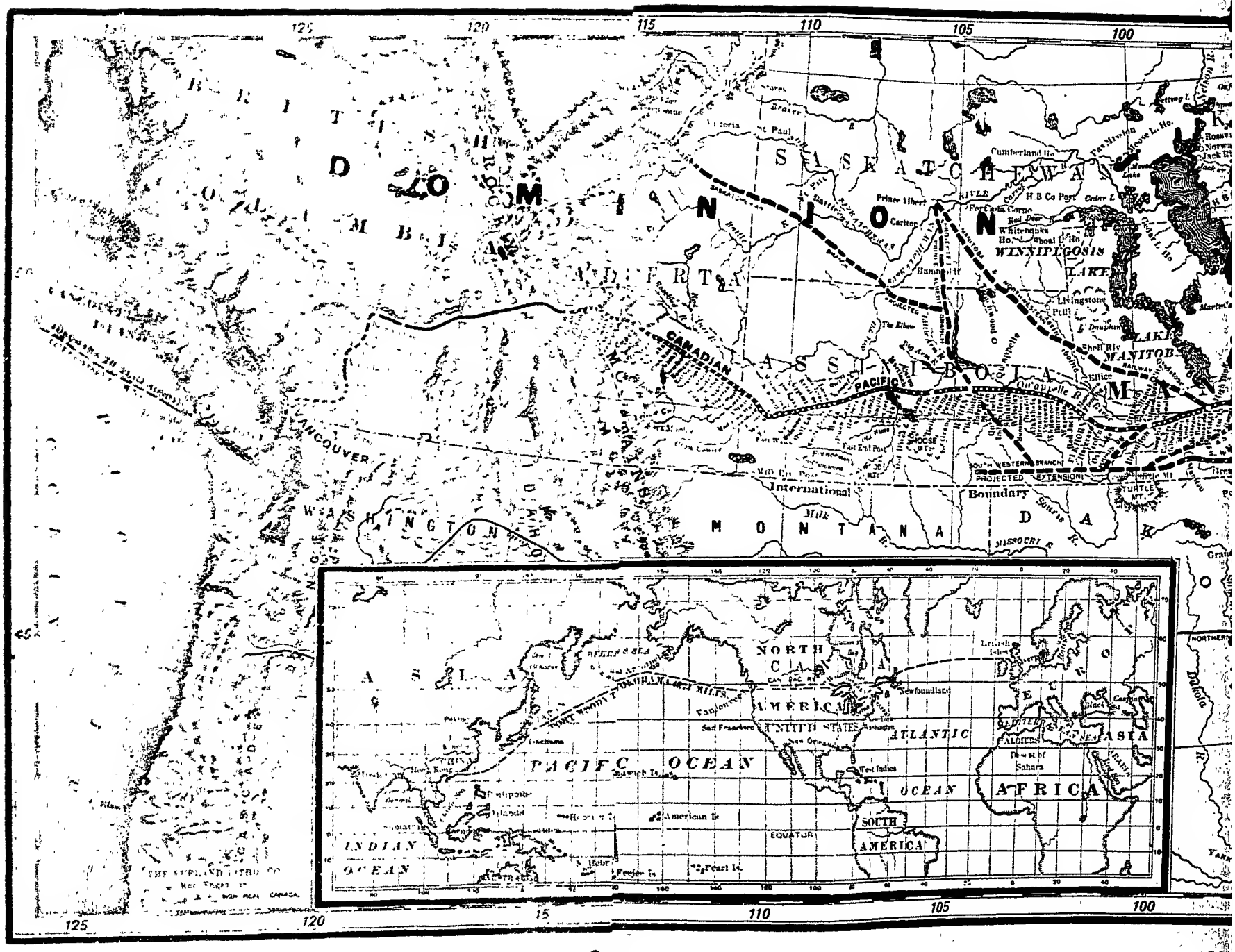
A VIEW FROM THE PLATFORM, LOOKING DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE, FROM THE CITADEL, QUEBEC.

A Sketch by
H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

A VIEW AT QUEBEC.

1 of


DOMINION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
WINNIPEGOSIS LAKE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
VANCOUVER
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
DAKOTA
International Boundary
Prince Albert
Carlton
Battleford
Qu'Appelle
Shoal L. Ho.
Cumberland Ho.
H.B. Co. Post
Red Deer
Whitemouth Ho.
Livingstone
Shell Riv.
Ellice
Minnedosa
Souris R.
Milk R.
Missouri R.
Dakota
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
AFRICA
ASIA
EUROPE
Newfoundland
West Indies
Sahara
EQUATOR
American Is.
Pearl Is.
Peejee Is.
Sandwich Is.
Honolulu
Hongkong
Yokohama
Shanghai
Tientsin
Peking
San Francisco
New Orleans
Vancouver
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New York
Boston
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Finland
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Siberia
Mongolia
China
Japan
Korea
Manchuria
Indochina
Siam
Malaya
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Philippines
New Guinea
Australia
New Zealand
Tasmania
Madagascar
Mauritius
Cape Town
Natal
Transvaal
Orange Free State
Cape Colony
Rhodesia
Angola
Congo
Sudan
Egypt
Algiers
Tunis
Morocco
Sahara
Nigeria
Gold Coast
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Senegal
Dakar
Cairo
Alexandria
Suez
Port Said
Aden
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Delhi
Agra
Allahabad
Lucknow
Patna
Rangoon
Bangkok
Saigon
Hanoi
Singapore
Batavia
Manila
Shanghai
Hongkong
Canton
Tientsin
Peking
Yokohama
Tokyo
Osaka
Kobe
Nagasaki
Vladivostok
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Gold Coast
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Senegal
Dakar
Madagascar
Mauritius
Cape Town
Natal
Transvaal
Orange Free State
Cape Colony
Rhodesia
Angola
Congo
Sudan
Egypt
Iceland
Greenland
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Russia
Siberia
Mongolia
China
Japan
Korea
Manchuria
Indochina
Siam
Malaya
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Philippines
New Guinea
Australia
New Zealand
Tasmania
125
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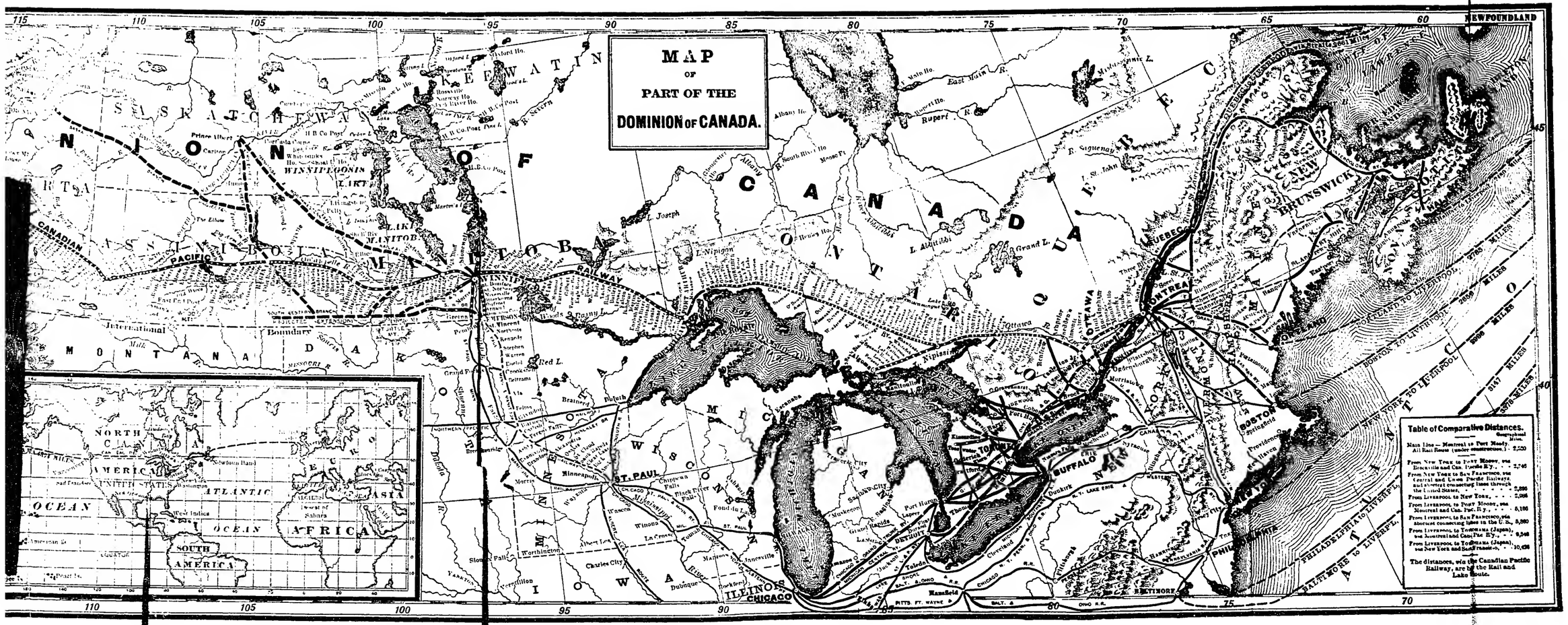
MAP
OF
PART OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
NEWFOUNDLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
MANITOBA
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
TORONTO
BUFFALO
BOSTON
ST. PAUL
CHICAGO
BALTIMORE
PHILADELPHIA
Table of Comparative Distances.
Geographical Miles.
Main Line — Montreal to Port Moody, All Rail Route (under construction.) 2,520
From New York to Port Moody, via Brockville and Can. Pacific R.Y. 2,745
From New York to San Francisco, via Central and Union Pacific Railways and shortest connecting lines through the United States, 2,886
From Liverpool to New York, 2,986
From Liverpool to Port Moody, via Montreal and Can. Pac. R.Y. 5,166
From Liverpool to San Francisco, via shortest connecting lines in the U. S. 5,860
From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan), via Montreal and Can. Pac. R.Y. 9,546
From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan), via New York and San Francisco, 10,426
The distances, via the Canadian Pacific Railway, are by the Rail and Lake Route.

SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION

— TO —

CANADA.

It was with no ordinary pleasure I found that my vacation arrangements permitted me to pay another visit to Canada during the autumn of 1884. I was exceedingly desirous of extending my acquaintance with the capabilities of different portions of the Dominion, and more especially so as I entertained the hope of pointing out the conditions which led to prosperity and success on the one hand, or which resulted in disappointment and loss on the other. My previous observations had led me to the conclusion that by the exercise of good judgment and common sense, a success was within command, but the more I saw of the details of colonial life the more clear did it become that very few secured the greatest advantages obtainable under any given set of circumstances. In fact, the settler in relating his or her experience would often remark: "If with the experience I have now gained I had to come over and settle in Canada, I could save myself much trouble and much needless expenditure, and I could place myself in a far better position for future success than I have drifted into. However, we shall get on all right with all the mistakes we have made." It will be my endeavour to draw attention to some of these experiences, in the hope that they may be useful to others in securing more comfort and even greater success.

The comfortable appointments of our ocean steamers make the trip across the Atlantic one of much pleasure and amusement. With each returning long vacation this trip to Canada will become increasingly attractive, alike to the capitalist, the sportsman, and the student. The recent visit of the British Association will contribute largely in this direction, diffusing as it will throughout this kingdom a fuller knowledge of the inducements which Canada offers. For those who seek refreshing rest, there are new scenes in which they will rejoice. They will be ready to enjoy themselves on the ocean, and they will be equally willing to help others to be happy also. As we travel into Canada, and observe the contentment of those around us, it appears as if we were looking once again on Great Britain, but in her happy days of commercial prosperity. Measured by the exquisite grandeur of the scenery through which we pass, by the very enjoyable climate, and by the wealth-producing powers of the country, we soon admit that Canada well deserves her share in the title—"The Greater Britain." To become a resident there is simply to migrate to conditions of greater happiness and more perma-

nent prosperity without any sacrifice of the ties of kindred and without any sacrifice of fidelity to the Crown.

As we pass [illegible] Provinces of Quebec and Ontario we soon detect evidences of continued progress amongst all classes connected with the cultivation of the soil. I have [illegible] at some length the agricultural capabilities of Canada, and I am pleased to see [illegible] these matters have been materially confirmed by my observations. [illegible] large number of well reclaimed farms with good residences which, in many cases, equal those seen in England and Scotland. Many of these are for sale at the present time because their owners wish to take up new lands and improve them at their own up-country homes to settle upon.

In Hamilton—which I may be taken as an example of other large towns in Ontario—we have many manufactories which are naturally associated with agricultural industries. Amongst these the large bacon factories take an important position. I visited the works of Messrs. F. W. Fearman and Co., and I am pleased to say that the arrangements for preserving the cleanliness of the premises and the purity of atmosphere are most complete in their character. The only difficulty they appear to have to contend with is in getting a sufficient number of bacon hogs to meet the demands of an increasing trade. They could easily purchase 50,000 to 60,000 bacon hogs annually, if they could get them reared and fattened in the neighbourhood. Although this is admitted to be a very profitable occupation, when carried out moderately, say 5,000 to 6,000 hogs annually, from an average size farm, the supply is not forthcoming to meet the demands. Another very interesting and important industry is that of preserving vegetables and fruit. I inspected the Ontario Canning Company's works in Hamilton, and I was greatly pleased with the superior processes adopted for the preservation of these vegetable products, which really rank as delicacies in other countries not equally favoured in respect of soil and climate. I was indebted to the Mayor of Toronto for a very satisfactory visit to the implement works of Messrs. Sawyer and Co. Extreme simplicity of construction, as also strength combined with lightness of weight—these points of character are very completely blended in the implements made by this firm, as well as throughout Canada.

On reaching Toronto I proceeded to the North-West by the Lake route, and my first visit of inspection was paid to

THE [illegible] FARM.

However impressive a visit to this farm may be to a stranger, I am free to confess that its magnitude impresses the mind still more fully during subsequent inspections. It is very difficult to realize clearly in the mind what it is to drive for twenty miles through crops of wheat, oats and flax, extending as far as the eye can reach. One piece of wheat we carefully examined measured 1,500 acres. It had been sown in two days, and at the time of my visit much of it averaged thirty-five bushels per acre of magnificent wheat, which under the bright Canadian sun waved like a golden sea. The working power on the farm consisted of 180 horses and 120 men—these, with 50 self-binding reapers, represented a power to cut, bind, and stook 800 acres per day, each binder cutting 16 acres daily. This power is so arranged that within twelve days the whole of the wheat and oats can be cut, and the spring sowing of the wheat and oats was also arranged so that it could be completed in ten days. It appears almost fabulous to talk of 800 or 1,000 acres of wheat being sown on a single day, and yet this only represents what was done on this farm in the spring of 1884. Every farmer will see the great advantages which must result from the spring sowing being promptly completed. There is one level start, the growth is even throughout, and ripening is likely to follow with equal regularity.

We drove out to see the hay-making arrangements which were being carried on whilst they were waiting for the crop to be ready for harvesting, and here we found from 2 to 3 tons of hay being secured. Here again the work was simplicity itself, for the natural grass of cotton parts of the unbroken prairie having been cut by mowing machines, was allowed to lie on the surface for the average four or five hours—and then the horse takes gathered it up, the men to load on the waggons and send to the stacks. In making the hay ricks, care was taken to shape the hay into a roof-like form which would throw off the rain without the expense of thatching. A small loss is occasionally made consequent upon this, but protection for that loss is unworthy of consideration in comparison with the large expenditure for that item which it is avoided.

In the regulation of this great undertaking, there is a marked system observed. An order being given, it must be performed, for its neglect entails dismissal. Without this almost military regularity confusion would soon reign and good management would be an impossibility. Major Bell, from day to day, inspects the operations going on upon the farm, and is now aided by one general foreman and four foremen of sections. At eight o'clock in the evening all gather to the telephone which extends from Major Bell's residence into each of the four sections of the farm. The orders are then given to each sectional foreman, in the hearing of the others. Any doubt is at once cleared up, and all retire to rest subsequently with full instructions for the morrow. No change is permitted without authority from head-quarters, which, by the aid of the telephone, is always obtainable, in case of necessity, by night or day.

The colonization scheme, now being carried out by Major Bell possesses one marked peculiarity, for the area of the farm represents 64,000 acres, or 100 square miles, the whole of which lies within its own continuous boundary. There is no intervening land, except one square mile given up for the town of Indian Head and for the line of railway which passes through the centre of the farm. In May 1882, Major Bell had free scope for the selection of this unbroken block of land. It was then 200 miles from the nearest railway station. It is a curious fact, illustrative of the rapid development of the Canadian North-West, that his men and teams, with their various requirements for establishing themselves on the selected lands, took five weeks in journeying from Brandon to their destinations, and yet within one month of their arrival there, Major Bell went back to Winnipeg in a sleeping car on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE QU'APPELLE VALLEY LANDS.

After completing my inspection of the Bell Farm, I proceeded to see the lands which are associated with the lovely valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The name as no doubt has been given to it in consequence of its frequent echoes, and the reply, qu'appelle (who calls?), suggests the natural results of many an amusing incident. On the first day I drove through the fertile lands east and north of the Bell Farm, reaching Fort Qu'Appelle in the evening. We first passed through the Pheasant Plains, which are remarkable for their productive powers and great agricultural capabilities. I visited some skilful and enterprising farmers who had come up from Ontario, and who had secured a well deserved success. Messrs. McRae and Williamson had selected a fine tract of land, well adapted for mixed farming, and here (on August 28th, 1884,) the harvest was in full swing, and the average yield of wheat was not less than 25 bushels per acre. This larger produce was in some measure due to the system of tillage. Major Bell considers it most economical to break the prairie thin—say three inches—and leave the turf thus ploughed up exposed to the winter frost, so that it can be shaken to pieces in the spring by the agitating harrow going before the seeder. On the other hand the more usual practice is "to break" the land as already stated, and after two or three months, when the turf appears to be dead and ready to crumble, the turf and two or three inches of soil are "back-set" by the plough and allowed to lie for the winter. Major Bell appears to admit the fact of this better cultivation being often preferable, but claims that it does

not suit his arrangements at the Red Farm. In any case the more complete tillage in the present instance contributed to an earlier harvest and a larger production per acre.

Simple but well-arranged granaries had been constructed upon Messrs. McRae and Williamson's farms. They were about [illegible] feet long by [illegible] feet in width and [illegible] feet to the eaves of the roof. The wheat is delivered direct from the threshing machines into either of two openings, which are made immediately under the ridge of the roof, and there the wheat remains until finally put into sacks for market. On these farms there is some excellent grazing land, and some cattle were about to be purchased for breeding purposes. On enquiring as to the kind of stock which had been determined upon, I was informed that short-horns were being sought, as Hereford's were considered inconsequence of their being scarcely in favour. These farms are most creditable to their owners, being distinguished by good management and their fine productive condition. Not far from this land I passed some very feeble attempts at cultivation, by men who were evidently secured here in homesteads so in the Government but had neither money nor skill to work them satisfactorily. The contrast was rendered the more striking by comparison with the well cultivated farms near them. It will give some idea as to the majority with which the lands of this district are taking up, I mention that Mr. McRae informed me that in the summer of 1881, there was scarcely a house to be seen from his farm, and that he could now count over [illegible] houses.

We drove about [illegible] miles in a north westerly direction over the Pheasant Plains. These lands have a gently undulating character. They are occasionally relieved by small natural plantations, known as bluffs, with small lakes, and the soil very generally possesses all the indications of great fertility. We then descended by a steep road to the Pheasant Creek, near which we partook of luncheon in one of those beautiful little valleys which lead down to the Qu'Appelle River. Surrounded as we were by this lovely scenery we could not fail to anticipate the time when its now complete solitude should give place to human skill and farm stock would be making good use of the luxuriant grass which year by year grows only to add beauty to the scene, and then make room for the growth of another year. After a short interval sufficient for the rest and refreshment of the party, we worked our way up the hill sides, and continued our course for about ten miles over another table-land district, very similar in character to that traversed during the morning. The entire distance of [illegible] miles had, however, been driven through the lands which had been selected and purchased by the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company for colonization purposes.

In approaching the edge of this extensive table-land, the Qu'Appelle Fishing Lakes came into sight, and as they extend for a distance of about [illegible] miles, they added much beauty to the scene. We drove down to the side of the lakes and called at the Roman Catholic Mission, and were cordially welcomed by the Rev. Father Le Brett and his colleagues. For a period of ten years this mission has been engaged in its work amongst the various Indian tribes, and amidst much discouragement they have nobly persevered in this good work. The garden around the mission bears silent testimony to the productive character of the soil, and the favourable climate of the district. My friend, Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Ontario, who visited this mission in 1882, reported as follows:—"We found here a garden adorned with flowers which would do honour to any garden in Ontario. Flourishly made a bouquet of at least twenty varieties. There were growing in the garden, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, carrots, beet, onions, vegetable marrows, cauliflowers, &c., all of which were so fine as to lead some of us to say that they were as good as grown on an agricultural show." I am pleased to quote this statement, which accurately describes the conditions as I found them at the time of my visit. Very near to the mission the Government are building an Industrial School for the education of some of the children of the Indians, and there is every reason to believe that excellent results will follow this prudent measure. Continuing our journey round the lakes we soon reached Fort Qu'Appelle, and were pleased to end an agreeable journey by stopping at the comfortable hotel kept by Messrs. Joyner, near the Fort.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and the consequence of a weak point in their system [illegible] brought home to the offending individual.

[illegible] stands and gardens of those who are thus [illegible] which belong to some one person. If the [illegible] the majority [illegible] ruling party has a twelve [illegible] remove all his buildings and other property and [illegible] within the Reserve. By protection he secures [illegible] the farm lands or to make the case of difficulty found [illegible] himself beyond all interference. This is a course be[illegible] which gives the many comforts and advantages of association [illegible] and gives this difficulty primarily arises from the [illegible] belonging to one individual instead of each man [illegible] having that portion of the village land he requires [illegible] garden. The [illegible] with individual independence leads to an [illegible] that some of these villages attain to a [illegible] population.

[illegible] the Mono tribes I may say that I find a great measure of [illegible] Indians are making money and settling their children [illegible] settlements are prosperous, and in some cases wealthy [illegible] having a larger estate than any one living on the Reserve [illegible] I never lost a dollar by [illegible] that I expect that they will rather go ruin [illegible] instances of local squabbling *to monopolize the Reserve* [illegible] upon young settlers and [illegible] to pay up promptly they have put the law in force [illegible] they lost money. It having over-persuaded [illegible] shown in seeking for their money the debtor and [illegible] We have had some cases of sad poverty but a [illegible] and far off parties to the persons outside the Reserve. The [illegible] have established in their Band has caused them to establish among them [illegible] their supplies from persons of their own [illegible] important as that impediment comes more general, there appears [illegible] in regard to land as it has possession amongst the members. [illegible] the Indian [illegible] Settlement, but many of them [illegible] understand English. The recent introduction of the [illegible] the Mono tribes will, in a few years, effectually over[illegible] Indians.

[illegible]

[illegible] of special record. In the spring of [illegible] tenants on the estate of [illegible] resulted from distress occasioned by [illegible] where they were unwilling to leave. Matters [illegible] their prospects were comparatively [illegible] difficulty became absolutely necessary. At this time [illegible] to assist up to these tenants into more prosperous con[illegible] funds for helping them to settle upon the [illegible] North-West. The offer made was one of a thoroughly [illegible] which might have been accepted by each and all without their [illegible] favorable terms considered, and yet it could only be regarded by [illegible] as [illegible], their rights well worthy of the name associated with

It was arranged [illegible] in addition to the [illegible] The sum of £[illegible] was advanced [illegible] expenditure [illegible] understand that the [illegible] lands [illegible] was [illegible] activated. However, [illegible] Canadian North West [illegible] Adventures [illegible] was [illegible] settlement on September [illegible] material prospects [illegible] settlement [illegible] more [illegible] in comfortable [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible]

The test [illegible] was looked upon as [illegible] have this year followed the example [illegible] located around those who went out [illegible] following upon the same [illegible] and in the wilds of the North West [illegible] assisted emigrants that are to be found within this [illegible] comparable to compare their position with that [illegible] having [illegible] at their command [illegible] with fair consideration [illegible] they have done most satisfactorily. After the payments had been made [illegible] these families over to the land, about £[illegible] remained for [illegible] implements. I find that the following may be taken as [illegible] the usual expenditure of that money when £[illegible] represented the entire [illegible] amount:

[illegible]

	£	s	d
Registration Fee and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cow and Calf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry small Tools, Spade, [illegible] Hoe, Axe, Hammer, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seed—Potatoes [illegible] bushels [illegible]			
" Oats—[illegible] bushels at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Barley—[illegible] bushels at [illegible]			
Share of One Yoke of [illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Harness for [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Breaking Plough between two [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Harrows between two [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Waggon between four [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions and Sundry Expenditure [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	£[illegible]	6	0

By the aid of this expenditure, and by the crops grown in the first season, the crofters were able in October, [illegible], to congratulate themselves upon having a 12 months' supply of food in hand and thus within 8 months from the period of their great difficulty they had attained a position of comfort, and a complete freedom from all anxious care. They realized the change in their position, and gratitude reigned supreme in their minds. Much of the success of these Crofters may be traced to the fact that in

the labour of the family they possessed a further source of capital. The families very generally possessed more bread-winners than the father, and as the elder children were able to earn good wages in the district they could contribute to the general capital, and in this way most substantial additions were made to the farm stock. We must not overlook the fact that as the children are grown up, and are able to help on the farm and earn good wages, they represent so much additional capital at command. On the other hand a man, who takes a wife, with a group of little children—who need all her care and attention—such a man stands very much alone in the contest with the work of the farm, and he is to a very great extent prevented from supplementing his cash capital by earning wages.

The outlay of capital which has been detailed enables a man to provide food for his family, and to secure the other supplies which are necessary for their comfort; but many years must elapse before he will be able, with the simple accumulations arising from that small capital, to cultivate the full area of 100 acres of land in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Every member of the family who is able to earn wages, and thereby add to the capital at command, represents an additional element of strength. It is also evident that when the entire outlay is limited to £150, great economy must be exercised, and there must be no injudicious expenditure. Very great care has been shown in this respect in the case of those who have come to this settlement, and the business-like manner in which the money has been used, after being duly secured, may be regarded as one essential element of success.

In the following Table I have collected the details which were officially reported as the results—calculated as per acre—of their first year's cropping, even when grown under very late sowing—ranging from the 1st to the 28th of June—upon land which had been prepared for the seed by a single ploughing of the turf of the prairie:—

PRODUCE PER ACRE.

	Potatoes, Bushels.	Barley Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
Aeneas Macdonald	350	40	50
Alexander Macpherson	360	—	40
Alexander Macdonald	200	—	56
William Macpherson	200	40	40
Lachlin Macpherson	200	40	40
Donald Macdonald	150	—	35
Roderick Macdonald	350	28	40
Angus Macdonald	200	40	40
Average	251	37	42

It will now be desirable to notice the expressions of opinion given by these settlers individually. To make their statement more exact, I shall quote from their own letters, which have been placed at my disposal. I do so with the greater pleasure as I know the writers, and their statements are largely confirmed by my own observations, and other corroborative testimony.

Lachlin Macdonald writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my location, and wish that all my friends and neighbours in the old country had as good a footing as I have here. The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy and the land good.

Alexander Macpherson writes:—"I am greatly delighted with all I have seen of the country. It is delightful in every respect. The soil is rich black loam lying on the top of clay and limestone subsoil, plenty of wood, water, and timber, and I wish all my

friends were here." In another letter he says: "I planted 6 bushels of Potatoes, and I got 50 bushels from them. I put the seed in a hole, and they were ripe on the 28th July."

Alexander Macfarlane writes:—"I am very well pleased with my farm, also with the climate, and very thankful that I left the poor old country. I am advising my friends at home to come as soon as possible to this most fertile land, the North-West."

William Macpherson writes:—"I understand that the harvest will be rather late at Uist this year (1884) on account of the weather being so wet. It is very different from our harvest here. I got in all the crops without a single drop of rain. I had the corn all in and threshed in the end of September. I dont need to tell you anything about the place for Donald McCormick left here last week for Uist. You may believe every word he will say to you, for I know he will tell you the truth."

Lachlan Macpherson writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm in every respect, also with the climate. We never saw weather at home like this, and my earnest wish is that all my friends and neighbours in Scotland were here in this beautiful farming country."

Donald Macdonald writes:—"The longer I am here the better I like it. The climate is healthy, the weather very good. Make no delay in coming." In another letter he says:—"A man that would send 2 or 3 sons to service and sometimes working his lands, would be a rich man here in a short time."

Roderick Macdonald writes:—"I am very well satisfied with my farm, and I would not go back to Scotland although I would get £100 and all the property I left."

Angus McCormick writes:—"I am very glad for my change from the old Benbecula to the new Benbecula in this beautiful far west country, of which we did not know anything until now, the only thing I feel sorry for is that I did not come here in my younger days, but, however, I feel glad to see some of my family in this good country, and hope the rest will soon come along with all my friends and neighbours. The climate is good and healthy, and the land is to any man's satisfaction."

John McRury writes:—"We were afraid about the winter till now, the same as you at home. When the snow begins to fall it will come so light and dry that I cannot see it on my clothing. We can work outside every day we like. Though ice on the ponds is about 6 inches, our house is very warm. You heard many times about milk and water frozen inside, but we did not notice any of that yet. I asked a man about winter a month ago, and the answer he gave was, the winter is nothing, and I believe him now. I was out early one of those cold days shooting rabbits. I am always up every day before the sun rises. Deer are about here very numerous. I happen to come upon 6 them to-day, but I was unable to do any good for I had only small shot in my gun. I am shooting as many rabbits as I like."

Donald McDiarmid writes:—"There is little trouble in raising crops in this country. The climate is very healthy, far beyond the climate of Scotland. There is land here for the landless, and homes for the homeless, beautiful land of the setting sun."

I have recorded the individual testimony of the group of 1883 settlers, in preference to giving any detailed statement of my own, for the well known reason that "the man who wears the shoe, best knows where it pinches." There is a remarkable concurrence of opinion throughout the entire series of letters. There are no expressions of regret, but a general desire that their friends remaining in Scotland would come over and share their prosperity. It is, however, rather amusing to notice the want of belief which has been shown about some of the reports which have been made respecting this settlement. The original settlers know that if they wrote to their friends, and told them the whole truth, they would not be believed. Those settlers who have come out during the present season (1884) are doing their best to assure their friends at home that there was no deception in the previous statements. One of these new settlers, *Ranald Morrison*, who appears for a time to have had little or no confidence in the reports previously sent home, writes from the settlement as follows:—"I have to tell you about my land. I got 160 acres of land, and I like it. I think it cannot be better, and I am telling you the very truth. This land is like the West End Park, Glasgow. There is timber on my land, and plenty of water also, and plenty of good hay. Now Peter I am telling you the truth. I saw the Benbecula men"—these are the settlers of 1883—"We were thinking they were telling lies, but they were telling the truth. If you think I am telling lies I will not write more, but take my advice, and come here at once, and all your acquaintance."

One other quotation must office. *Roderick McIsaac*, a new settler writing in July 1884, says:—"Now in the first place I am going to state to you the whole truth concerning this country. I never did see in all Scotland, or in any other country I was in, anything like this country. This is the bonniest place under the sun. The people who came here last year are well off now, I am very glad, in this country. I like it very well, but one thing I am sorry for, that I did not get married before I come here for the women are very scarce here."

Even in the presence of the undeniable success which has attended this settlement, a word of caution ought to be given against the temptation to grasp more land than can be advantageously held. Although there are only 56 Crofter families located on the land, and these have kept themselves as compact as their demands for land, and other circumstances, have permitted, they are now spread over about 250 square miles. The success which has attended Lady Gordon-Cathcart's noble work, precludes the possibility of that work terminating at the present stage. The experiment has been fairly tried, and the result is a definite success. As the facts of the case become better known, so must the movement increase in force until it passes beyond the limits of private benevolence, and can only be grappled with the Legislature of this Kingdom.

THE EAST LONDON SETTLEMENT.

I approached this group of emigrants, who are located a few miles to the south of Moosomin, with some anxiety, knowing that few, if any of them, had had any experience of farm life, or even of country life. I was, however, very agreeably surprised to find that they had so quickly gained experience, and were not only comfortably located, but exceedingly cheerful with their lot. In common with all emigrants who have not been accustomed to country life, they had to acquire this experience, and they had to learn how to suit themselves to their new occupation. I am, however, bound to acknowledge that I have not seen any emigrants from our English towns and cities who have so quickly adapted themselves to their new conditions of life. It should be remembered that these emigrants have suddenly become owners of land, that a reasonable amount of capital had been set aside for their use on the land; by its culture they were raising food for their families, and that they were enjoying the clear bright air of a beautiful park-like district. Many had already become skilful in shooting wild duck, prairie fowls,

and bares and it is but natural to suppose that such conditions of life, so utterly opposed to everything within their experience in the east of London should cause them to be happy, healthy and prosperous.

One woman to whom I spoke respecting her healthy-looking boys, said, "Ah, sir, they can run about here and play without being a trouble to anybody; they can amuse themselves from morning till night, and some day they will be little farmers." Other emigrants were proud to show me their new garden potatoes and other garden produce, and others were highly proud to talk of having a cow or a pig. Messrs Sutton and Sons of Reading had sent them a present of garden seeds—flowers and vegetables—and I am sure the members of that firm would have been delighted if they could have seen how these people valued their gift, and the growth of so many cold frames.

It was on the 8th of September 1884 that I visited this settlement. All the emigrants I saw had either finished or were finishing their houses for winter. Generally speaking they had done so by building up a double thickness of turf. Their potatoes were being raised and stored, and most of the men were going off to help in getting in the harvest and threshing the corn on the Assiniboine Farm near Elkhorn. In each case land had been prepared for the growth of wheat next season, but in the meantime a supply of oatmeal and fuel will practically represent their requirements, for with the produce of the gun, the garden and the cow, they will live well. The general scheme of this settlement largely corresponds with that carried out upon the Gordon-Cathcart Settlement—each family having been assisted by a loan of £300, which has been secured upon the lands they hold under the Dominion Government. The conception and organization of this settlement originated with Sir Francis de Winton and the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, Vicar of St. John's, Bethnal Green, London, the colonists being chiefly selected from his populous parish. The necessary capital was advanced for the purpose by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and other friends, and thus 18 families have been successfully transferred to Canada. During the winter preceding their departure, the heads of these families received special instruction, including that of an ambulance class, which has proved exceedingly useful to them. Mrs Huleatt also most kindly made arrangements for their being taught bread-making and a system of cooking suitable for colonial life. This instruction has not only been directly useful, but it prepared them for learning many local habit and practices which which would otherwise have been learnt by a dear experience. Then again the care taken of these emigrants after they were placed upon their lands, and the general assistance rendered to them has been exceptionally liberal. In fact all these details were only reasonable and proper requirements of the scheme, which, under the circumstances of the case, were necessary for securing a satisfactory result. Herein has centred the exceptional success these emigrants have secured. I see nothing to fear for the future prosperity of these emigrants, for if they progress as they have hitherto done, they are sure, under judicious guidance, to become successful cultivators of a rich and generous soil, with conditions of happiness and prosperity before them, of which they could form no approximate conception in their wretched homes in London.

THE JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

An especial interest naturally attaches to the Jews located here by the London Mansion House Committee. Like the Mennonites, they have found a new and happy home in Canada, and a freedom from all persecution and injustice. They consist of various nationalities, for the settlement contains the families of

10 Polish and Hungarian Jews.
10 Austrian Jews,
9 German and Russian Jews,

[illegible]

[illegible]

The cost of labour is at all times an important consideration [illegible] to farm largely, and the very high wages which are so commonly but erroneously quoted as being paid in Canada, whilst they have caused disagreatement amongst the workmen, have checked capitalists from going there. The rate of wages has been steadily and advantageously reduced, but they are still quite large enough to enable workmen to prosper. Excessive wages are not good for those keep out of this country that causes which advances the workman's lot, but those payments are best which enable both to prosper. To a good farm labourer the great inducement should be the fact that while he can live comfortably on the same wages as are usual in England, he can rise to conditions of greater prosperity, and he need have no fear of being unable to support himself in comfort as old age advances. The ease with which he can secure land for his own use and benefit, enables him to promote the comfort and welfare of his family, as well as make a provision for his future. During harvest and threshing time this year farm labourers have received at the rate of [illegible] weekly in addition to their food. Permanent workmen have received the same for the summer months, and in the winter they will have less weekly. Much more work is being done for this remuneration than we are accustomed to see in the old country. There are two circumstances which favour this result. The climate is bright and inspiriting, so that men can work with but little fatigue, and the same result is also favoured by the better food they receive. As good or bad fuel is to the boiler of the steam engine, so is good or bad food to the workmen. Those who know how our agricultural labourers too often fed cannot wonder at the weary performance of labour we sometimes notice, and especially in our moist climate. When men are well fed and have to labour under bright and cheerful conditions of climate, they can do very much more work, with far less fatigue to themselves, and hence the difference which is so generally observed.

Up to the present time young unmarried men have had the preference in the North-West, because they can be more cheaply housed, that is, "berthed." So long as the farmer is so generally obliged to be content with the very limited accommodation of the log hut, it can scarcely be expected that married labourers and their families can be provided with better quarters. Putting up cottage accommodation for the number of men which are required upon a farm, is an excellent investment. A cottage with a good garden and the run of a cow, would enable a married workman to do thoroughly well, with twenty-shillings weekly in addition all the year round. The cost of labor would be largely decreased by such cottages, the workman would be more prosperous, and he would have a future before him full of hope for himself and his family. No doubt this want of accomodation for married laborers may be traced to the fact that the majority

of those farming [illegible] N[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] after referring to some excellent farms [illegible] on two years cropping would [illegible] for the improvements.

[illegible] great advantages of having a full [illegible] discouragement upon men having [illegible] are bound to take a longer time in attaining [illegible] the accumulation of profits soon [illegible] results are quickly gained, [illegible] complete. If the arrangements are not [illegible] time has to be given for securing any given [illegible] great satisfaction after if the desired result be delayed, [illegible] and some patience has to be exercised, it [illegible]

[illegible] obtained upon capital prudently invested, and the [illegible] expenses, will leave a considerable sum free, year by year, [illegible] investment, or for the repayment of the capital in case of its [illegible] borrowed. We are thus compelled to consider, whether a man should limit [illegible] fields, so that he can forthwith cultivate the whole in an efficient [illegible] ought to have more land at his command upon which he may [illegible] points. There will be no differ[illegible] of opinion amongst practical [illegible] that as land is cheap, an additional extent [illegible] admit of extended operations. The enquiry rather resolves [illegible] on which, however, opinions will differ. My own opinion [illegible] farming with borrowed capital, fully sufficient for 160 acres—say [illegible] acres, and paying off the borrowed capital. If, however, [illegible] capital he may prudently give himself a larger margin [illegible] he might take an additional 20 acres of land provided [illegible] in the per base of such land, so that they shall come [illegible] profits. A man having borrowed [illegible] capital at his command [illegible] may fairly take 160 acres of land for [illegible] £[illegible] lent to him; the [illegible] the loan the greater [illegible] the quantity he may successfully [illegible] capital [illegible] he may take [illegible] acres for [illegible] £[illegible] On the other [illegible] he has the loan is at his service the more compact he [illegible]

[illegible] such extended operations, he should always be guided [illegible] What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. That portion [illegible] thoroughly well cultivated, should be brought under the [illegible] remainder should be kept as unbroken prairie, and be used as grazing [illegible] making hay. This will be steadily encroached upon by the [illegible] power of the farm increases.

It will be evident from the foregoing statements that a man who enters upon 160 [illegible] with £[illegible] of borrowed capital, will have to work very zealously for [illegible] years—before he can get his land fairly stocked. It is true that men are doing this cost with ten shillings per acre, and even less—supporting themselves on the produce of the land—but they continue to labour year after year in comparing the requirements of their farms. In other words, the profits they make, have been invested upon the farm as additional capital, but each succeeding year shows better [illegible] and ultimately the land will be fully stocked and properly cultivated. Any repayment of capital during this period, must be a check upon the attainment of the high [illegible] aimed at. I must not be understood to suggest that this long continued effort is of necessity a troubled condition of life. On the contrary, if the emigrant can have the

[illegible] the Agents for several [illegible] hopes by increasing his [illegible] from [illegible] per acre, and be comfortable [illegible] home whilst he is [illegible] of those who are endea- [illegible] I venture to think [illegible] Lands Act are in such cases improperly used, [illegible] and that land is thus being locked-up [illegible]

[illegible] should be earned by this [illegible] capital. The marked success [illegible] the ability to work, and to [illegible] this element of success should [illegible] which might be occupied [illegible] want employment, and [illegible] employers—at a distance from them [illegible] have a proper acquaintance with [illegible] on the land but we also know that when [illegible] they make more rapid [illegible] Neither must we lose sight of the many difficulties [illegible] especially in relation to educa- [illegible] and from stores. Take the case of the [illegible] understand that [illegible]

[illegible] from another stand- [illegible] materially increased [illegible] confidence in recom- [illegible] advantages already existing in [illegible] advantages of associated [illegible] has shown to be desi- [illegible] conditions of immediate [illegible] and progress [illegible]

[illegible]

The first variation I suggest is [illegible] land than 160 acres [illegible] taken up by each workman [illegible] and his personal ability for [illegible] work will determine [illegible] As a general rule where £100 [illegible] sent to an emigrant who is [illegible] labourer, he will find [illegible] land abundantly sufficient [illegible] the division of the [illegible] the 6th clause of the [illegible] Lands Act. This quantity [illegible] sufficiently large to permit a [illegible] man devoting to it and [illegible] if he desires it, he can [illegible] his time to the work. This quantity [illegible] will give him year by year a [illegible] farm produce for sale and [illegible] £70 to £75, and it will at the [illegible] time enable him to raise some stock [illegible] undertaking the profitable [illegible] of [illegible] acres of land. In the meantime [illegible] workman may make his family [illegible] comfortable, and he would be steadily becoming more and more prosperous. [illegible] he would have quite as much [illegible] he would not be [illegible] employer of labor [illegible]

The question of house accommodation is the next matter for consideration. In the [illegible] settlements already referred to very little of the loan capital has been devoted [illegible] building the house. A *bark house*, or else a log hut, has been generally constructed [illegible] the united labour of the family. As a rule such a hut gives very insufficient accom-

modation for maintaining the decencies of life in the family, and much which we condemn in the housing of the poor in England is reproduced under these settlement schemes. I am therefore bound to recommend some substantial contribution towards the building of the home. In like manner any systematic fencing in of the lands of these settlements is rarely attempted because of the expense it involves, but no one can doubt that it is most desirable that it should be done. This assistance for house and fencing may in the present instance be limited to about £40.

I have already detailed the best example of the expenditure for farm stock bought for working the land upon the Gordon-Cathcart settlements, but it will be seen that at best it only gives a man half a yoke of oxen and half a plough, which many settlers do not know how to make use of, and he has the further difficulty of not getting these until late in the season. I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the emigrant if in systematically organising the settlement, arrangements were made for ploughing and sowing 10 or 15 acres of his land by contract, in advance of his arrival. A cow with a calf, a pig, and some poultry might also be secured by the time he reached his land, and this expenditure in farm stock and crop would place him in a condition of immediate comfort and he would be able, without delay, to give up his time for employment elsewhere. His live stock and crops would then yield food for his family from the time of his arrival, and the surplus produce of the land at his first harvest might be advantageously expended in purchasing additions to his farm stock.

The general outlay for each family, upon this plan, would be—

Expenditure in bringing the family to the land	£ [illegible]
Expenditure for house and fences	[illegible]
Tillage of land and live stock	[illegible]
	£100

During the first year the emigrant should only be required to pay interest on the loan which would represent about half a days work in each week, but a fair start having been secured for him in the manner proposed, the annual interest and one-fourth of the entire capital could be easily repaid out of the £30 to £50 profits of the second harvest. Each subsequent harvest would provide for the annual payments, meanwhile the workman would be increasingly prosperous on his small farm, and within five years the loan and interest, would be easily repaid. It may be raised as an objection to this reduction in the extent of land, that it interferes with the present mode of securing £100 upon the land. No practical difficulty, however, need arise, for any portion of the advance which cannot be secured upon the land may be separately secured upon the stock, crop and buildings. But the advantages of the plan are many and great. The emigrant will be promptly and comfortably located, and the education and medical care of his family can be provided for from the time of his reaching the village settlement. He will also be placed in a very favorable position for meeting the interest on the loan and for its regular repayment, so that it may be used for others to follow him. This regularity in the repayment of the interest and loan, I regard as of the utmost importance, and we ought, therefore, to be most careful that the settlement system which is adopted should favor and permit of these payments being made with regularity. If we place a man in such a position that he is constantly anxious to invest his profits in farm supplies, which he actually needs, we thereby tempt him to become irregular in his repayment of his loan and interest, for every payment will be felt to be a material check upon his progress.

Besides this group of men who have a capital consisting of both cash and skill, there are others who have only their labor to aid them into a better position. For such men still smaller portions of land are most desirable. In fact, the point to be aimed at would be so to divide certain sections of land that men could gradually advance from

4 acres to 10 acres, thence to 40 acres, and onwards to 160 acres. It may be that this could be better done by the owners of landed property rather than by a Government scheme, but I have more confidence in the latter than in the former. In either case it need not involve any loss, but it may actually be a source of profit to the landowner, whilst being of immense advantage to men who have no capital to commence with. These men form a class quite distinct from those who have been assisted by loans. They claim consideration, because at present they are compelled to go without land, or else take up far more than they want, thereby locking up land from men of capital who would make a good use of it. Whilst on the one hand it is most undesirable that land should be too largely held by this men, it is of the utmost importance that they should have some land. By the possession of land every labourer would be able to make provision for advancing years, and be able to secure the necessaries and comforts of life in old age without being dependent upon anyone. To accomplish this object a ladder is needed, by which men can advance step by step from having very small farms to larger holdings of land, just as their powers increase for using them advantageously.

Village settlements capable of meeting these varied requirements will be most successful if they are dotted about the country amongst farms held by men of capital. They should not be grouped closely together. In fact these villages might well be made the centres of a property organized occupation of the land, such as I have prepared plans (*) for, in which employers may be grouped around villages of prosperous, well-to-do workmen. The arrangements of these village settlements will be largely determined by local requirements, which cannot be dealt with in detail on this occasion. There are, however, certain important requirements which should be provided, besides the land required for each villager. Within these village settlements there should be a village green, as nearly central as possible, which should be permanently reserved for public uses, such as the erection of schools, churches, and for like purposes. Arrangements such as these would also enable a workman not only to engage in farm work, but if he had any other trade he could often utilize this with advantage. I remember meeting on the open prairie, as assisted settler, who had been a blacksmith before he went upon the land, and he expressed to me his regret at being located eight or ten miles away from any regularly settled land. Under other circumstances he would have earned many a pound for himself, and have been specially useful to farmers around him. Village settlements, such as I propose, would secure for a prudently selected emigrant workman a comfortable and happy home, with steady employment, education and medical care for his family, opportunities for Sunday services, the advantages of association with friends, and the further convenience of having stores near at hand for the purchase and sale of food supplies and other necessaries, and last, but not least, his land would give him a reliable and plentiful supply of good food for his family.

ORGANIZED SYSTEMS OF SETTLEMENT.

I have already made reference to the desirability of land being occupied by men of capital, and under more organized systems of settlement. Many and great advantages would result from the adoption of prudently concerted arrangements. Much of the objection which is felt against emigration may be traced to the breaking up of old associations, which might be largely avoided if groups of friends were located near to each other. Instead of a man emigrating alone, there is no reason why he should not make himself one of a group having kindred requirements, and who would establish an agreeable association amongst themselves when they reach a new colony. As it is we too often see a settler drifting about under the conflicting advice of interested persons, until some purely accidental circumstance induces him to secure a certain section of land, and often without a friend to help him he prepares himself for "roughing it." It is probable that he then sets himself to work to get a log hut built, and through his entire ignorance of

(*) One of these plans is given on the back of the Map at the commencement.

the district he usually pays two or three times as much as he need have done. After all he secures accommodation remarkably suited for the so-called process of "roughing it." Having secured a miserable residence, with equal want of forethought he then seeks for a water supply, and a failure in the first attempt is frequent, sometimes also in the second trial, a very fitting introduction to a bad system of domestic arrangements.

It may be useful to realize someting of the log-hut life, and for this purpose I will take a typical example of a hut which I visited in one of my prairie drives. This log hut belonged to two young men of good English families, who had settled upon their land about four months before the time of my visit. The logs of which the walls were built had been placed one upon another in the usual manner, so as to enclose 12 ft. x 16 ft. and the crevices between the logs had been filled with mud plaster, which retained much of its original colour. Projecting inwards from the level of the eaves of the roof were two rough floors which formed the two sleeping spaces, and between these there was an intervening space of about 4 ft. in width, through which access could be had to either of their beds of dry grass. A cooking stove occupied the centre of the hut, and the various pots and pans were found in the condition in which they were left after repeated previous duties. Two guns and the clothing of the two young men were hung about on the walls in great variety. The gentlemen themselves, fresh from their labours in the field, clothed in a manner which would have astonished their friends at home—joined us soon after we had inspected their hut. We were asked to dine with them, but we had seen too much of the culinary arrangement to do so, and they joined us in partaking of the luncheon supplies we had taken with us. They were full of hope and zeal, they were working hard and successfully, but what parent could have approved of the painful experiences of this so-called "roughing it?" Occasionally these young men had to drive to the nearest town and stay a few days to get properly cooked food, after which they would return to work again, bringing with them a fresh store of provisions. Other young men when they go to the towns under similar circumstances are often tempted to stay too long, and spend more money than they can spare. Who can be surprised at it? We may admire pluck and prudent forbearance; but we must bear in mind that their troubles arise from their own want of care and good judgment. The true cause should be clearly recognized, and then the evils will be avoided, for they are absolutely unnecessary.

I could not refrain from the thought of how bitterly their lady friends at home would have criticised their wretched domestic arrangements, and would have found abundant evidence to illustrate the truth of that natural law which teaches us "It is not good for man to be alone." It may, however, be asked—Ought women accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life to be induced to live under such conditions? Certainly not; but the remedy consists in avoiding those conditions, which are equally unfit for women and for men. Once let decent and reasonable conditions of life be secured, and a man will soon find that the comforts of home make him better able to undertake his daily duties with increasing satisfaction and success. The solution of this difficulty lies in the direction of facilitating the supply of proper houses, so that if a young man enters upon the occupation of land, before other circumstances permit of his marriage, he may at any rate be able to have a married labourer residing in his house, whose wife can see that his house is kept in decent order, and that proper care is taken in the preparation of his food.

I met with a happy illustration of a better system of life in the case of a bachelor, who adopted a very prudent and successful policy. He contracted with a good tradesman to put up a comfortable framed house after a proper supply of water had been found. A married workman—who had long been in his father's employment in England—subsequently resided in one portion of his house, and the whole of the surroundings constituted a scene of comfort. It formed a very striking contrast, which left no doubt on my mind as to the plan which is best calculated to promote a man's material prosperity. I was much interested in the various details given to me of his bachelor life. His farm, poultry yard and garden gave him a good variety of food. Venison he had no

difficulty in securing, for moderate compensation induced the Indians to bring him a supply from time to time, and as the flesh was kept frozen he had no necessity for hastening its use. Prairie fowl and wild ducks he shot and purchased in considerable numbers early in the winter. He also obtained fish from a neighbouring lake, and all of these were kept frozen until they were required for use. His home was thoroughly comfortable and well appointed, and worthy of being rendered still more complete. This winter, 1884–85, he visits his friends in the old country to the purpose of bringing a bride back with him to share as bright a colonial home as she could well desire, whilst his own success in business has been most satisfactory. Domestic arrangements such as these bring credit to a district, and induce others to come and enjoy similar happiness and prosperity. The miserable log-hut system of bachelor life, on the other hand, brings discredit to many a young man leaving capital gets into bad habits of dirt and ails to secure a success, he then returns to his native land and furiously condemns the country in which he made his mistakes. The opponents of Canada know full well how to parade such facts to her disadvantage, and those who are jealous for her honor can only look upon these wretched instances of "roughing it" as in every way unnecessary and most undesirable. It may be said that there are good and comfortable log-huts to be found, to which every reasonable provision is made for the comfort and decencies of life. This, I cheerfully admit, but these points of character obviously remove them from those miserable huts I have made reference to, and which are only too well calculated to degrade and ruin many worthy young fellows, of whom their mother country is proud, and towards whom the eyes of many are hopefully turned.

In order that Emigration may be carried out with comfort and assured success, it should not be left to shape itself, as it were, by accident. The Government Immigration Agents and Land Guides, I have before spoken of in terms of well-deserved commendation. They discharge their respective duties admirably, but something more is needed than comes within the sphere of their duties. To secure the fullest success to emigrants, systematic arrangements are necessary, which shall locate workmen near to the employers of labor, and shall bring all within a reasonable distance of the general conveniences required for the comfort of home life. In the selection of land, other things are necessary besides choosing a good soil. He who would make his position in a new land not only profitable to himself, but comfortable for his family, and well calculated to advance their well-being, must select his land with due consideration to the surrounding circumstances. I would recommend that a Village Settlement—such as I have already described—should be made the centre of a properly organized system. In the village, workmen, tradesmen, storekeepers, schools, church services, medical requirements, could be arranged for. Around the village, farms of various sizes may be grouped. It may very truly be said that these conveniences are provided around most of our railway stations. But we have now to deal with lands which are 5, 10, 15 or more miles off and these are the parts on which regular settlements become more than ever necessary, and mutually advantageous.

We must also remember that emigrants who intend to take up lands for tillage purposes may be very generally divided into two groups. We find some who would willingly pay for proper houses and farm shedding being put up, if they knew how to proceed safely with their work; and there are others who have no money to spare for the purpose. Feeling the immense importance of assistance being rendered to these groups of emigrants, I have opened up communications with the object of removing some of the existing difficulties, and I am greatly encouraged to anticipate a satisfactory result. I have, in fact, already secured important promises of help which, when more complete, will be duly notified to the public. During my recent visit to Canada, I have been more than ever convinced of the importance of further assistance being given to the more wealthy class of emigrants, and especially young men having capital at their command, who desire to find a safe and reliable course in making their investments. When the requirements are provided—and I know that the Dominion Government are giving to this matter their best consideration—then we shall find the inflow of wealth

[illegible] We shall also have organized groups of [illegible] upon suitable [illegible] of settlements in Canada, securing, thereby, a transfer of friendly associations [illegible] scenes and amidst conditions of prosperity. Emigration has contributed [illegible] home into a country in which their happiness will be [illegible] and more permanent. For the attainment of these objects I shall [illegible] and if I can in any way, assist either capitalists or workmen into [illegible] conditions of settlement, then I shall feel that my second visit to Canada is [illegible] worth while. The more I see of Canada, the more [illegible] I appreciate the [illegible] it offers, both to capital and to labor, and the [illegible] I prize the true kindness and genuine courtesy which Canadians are so ready to bestow.